politics in any shape or manner. Our business is

the refining of sugar at a slight profit that is con-sistent with a reasonable return on the industry.

when Senators were sent up to the rooms of Mr.

Terrell, Mr. Havemeyer or Mr. Reed by the so-

MR. SEARLES ON THE STAND.

John E. Searles, secretary and treasurer of the

American Sugar Refining Company, was the third

and last witness. He said that of the eight

sugar refineries owned by the Trust four were

closed, because the consumption of the country

Senator Allen-Mr. Havemeyer, who festified be-

American Sugar Refining Company. Was that

fining Company or the Sugar Trust, so called, than

it was with the twenty independent refineries prior

A large part of the examination of Mr. Searles

Mr. Searles denied that the Trust controlled

orien company had earned on its cap on of \$50,000,000 since its organization i

the net profits, which were about

Mr. Searles contradicted Mr. Havemeyer on one

Mr. Searles said bis sole business in Wash-

ington last winter was to influence Congres-

sional legislation on the sugar schedule. He had

called on Senator Jones, of Arkansas, to whom

Mr. Searles-No. sir; I do not admit anything of

that presided in the case of the correspondents.

IS IT SMALLPOX OR CHICKENPOX?

THE NATURE OF A DISEASE EPIDEMIC

Since last March the lower end of the village of

AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.

the market or the production of sugar. It was

called "back" elevator.

decreased during the winter.

by Mr. Havemeyer.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

H. B. Birney, chief cierk of the Arlington Ho-A FITTING PAIR OF WARD MEN tel, was the next witness. He said there were

two elevators in the hotel, but neither was used MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM BEFORE in sending United States Senators upstairs secretly, and he did not remember any occasion THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

> ONE WITNESS SWORE TO PAYING POLICE CAPTAIN MURPHY \$10 FOR "PROTECTION" FOR AN UN-

LICENSED BARROOM-CAPTAIN DEVERY AGAIN TO THE FRONT-HEAVY AS-

SESSMENTS IN THE ELDRIDGE STREET PRECINCT.

Two ward men are now contesting for the dishonor of having the most crimes laid at their fore you, said that the price of sugar was increased to the American consumer three-eighths of a cent a mittee. These are Hock, formerly of the Fourmittee. These are Hock, formerly of the Fourteenth Precinct, and Glennon, formerly of the Eleventh Precinct. They occupied toward their Mr. Searles-I think that must have been a misun- superiors a more intimate relation than private derstanding of Mr. Havemeyer's testimony. He probably testified that the profit of refining was Doherty was in command of the Fifth-st. stathree-eighths of a cent a pound. The margin of cost tion Hock was his right-hand man. Glennon between raw and refined sugar has been no greater filled the same position for Captain Devery during since the organization of the American Sugar Re- his incumbency at the Eldridge-st, station. It is an unusual day with the Senate Committee now when some witness does not accuse one of

these men of blackmail Until yesterday Hock was probably the more related to matters which were fully explained notorious. He practised crime on such an extensive scale that it has got to be almost a joke among those who attend the sessions of the organized, he said, to economize the cost of manufacture and to distribute to all parties the results of the business in some equitable arrangement. It had naturally the purpose of eliminating the competition under which there was waste in the management of the business. The American Sugar Refining Company occupied the country east of the Missouri River, and the Western Sugar Refining Company (Claus Spreckels's company) all territory west of the Missouri, The American company owned a half-interest in the Western company, but the two were frequently in competition.

Senators, But Glennon came out strong yesterday. One man swore that he gave the ward man \$250 in three months, sending it by a relative, who is to be called as a witness. Another keeper of a disorderly house testified to paying Glennon nearly as much. Hock's transactions have been on a smaller scale, and it seems that he ought on a smaller scale, and it seems that he ought files achates." It may be mentioned in passing that Commissioner James J. Martin testified when he was on the stand that the appoint-Senators. But Glennon came out strong yesterments of both Doherty and Devery were credited to Tammany Hall. There was a rumor yesterday that Hock had fied the city, but he was found at mary, 1891, and Mr. Searies said that while that Hock did not have the figures be should say about 100 000, but this was on the increased capitalino of 375,000,000. This represented the carn-

Another name was added to the police captains to whom witnesses say they personally paid money. This was Murphy, of the West One-hunnot dredth-st, station. Karl Werner declared under

Mr. Searles contradicted Mr. Havemeyer on one more important point. He said the refineries were not minutant point. He said the refineries were not minutant point. He said the refineries were not minutant point. He said the refineries were not running at a loss before the formation of the Trust. The average of the twenty refineres specially before the organization of the Trust as it has been under the American Sugar Refining Company.

Senator Allen Do you mean to say that the not profit of the independent refineries was as great before the organization of the company as now. If the broadt of manufacture was as great to the independent refineries operated before the Trust, what inducement anual there have been for the independent refineries to go into the Trust.

Mr. Searles Because of the irregularity of that made at time of competition when prices are cut and the searles are sold at less than their coat. It is invariantly as the search during the seven and then a doubling of the prefit of manufacture was was the case during the Seven and then a doubling of the prefit of manufacture was a great to the independent refineries operated before the Trust. When the woman Augusta Thurow first testified to paying \$100 to Civil Justice Roesch so that the police should not close her disorderly house, he not only denied to the reperters that he had received the money, but said he could not afford to have such clients. Werner kept such a house the police should not close her disorderly house, he not only denied to the reperters that he had received the money, but said he could not afford to have such clients. Werner kept such a house in Delancey-st., and paid Roesch handsomely for legal services. Ecosch, he said, was counsel for all these houses in the neighborhood. Another Tammany man, ex-Assemblyman Philip Wissig, came into unpleasant publicity as having leased property for disorderly purposes. property for disorderly purposes.

The hearing will be continued to-day. (For details of the examination of witnesses, see page 11.)

RUN DOWN BY A RECKLESS RIDER. A YOUNG WOMAN TRAMPLED ON BY A HORSE

AND SEVERELY INJURED-THE RIDER WHIPPED UP AND DISAPPEARED. Alice Rose, twenty-two years old, who lives with a married sister at No. 302 West One-hundred-and-

thirty-fifth-st., was knocked down at 8 o'clock last evening by a reckless rider at One-hundred-andthirty-fourth-st, and Seventh-ave., and severely injured. The rider escaped. Miss Rose was home and was crossing the street when a powerful herse was rapidly going up the avenue. His rider suddenly turned him into One-hundred-andthirty-fourth-st, and so sudden was the horse upon

because you know it was disreputable and unlawful to contribute this money." BOTH WERE EXHAUSTED. A fatal boating accident occurred at 9:30 o'clock

A fatal boating accident occurred at 9:30 o'clock last night at Forty ninth-st, and the Hudson River. Two men were drowned. One was an Italian named Antonio Sapio, twenty-three years old, of No. 46 Mulberry-st, a triminer employed on the scow dimps of the Street Cleaning Department, and the other was Norman Drisdele, twenty-eight years old, of No. 501 West Fifty-fifth-st, also an employe of the Street Cleaning Department. The two men, with James Hat, Nicholas Claven and Claven's little brother James, six years old, went out for a row at 7 o'clock. They hired a boat for two hours, and shortly before 9 o'clock were pulling the kird.

The witness said the money was charged to the refining company, and he thought, as political parties were now managed, that the contributions were proper. There had been no understanding as to the benefits to be derived from the contributions. The contributions were actuated by a patriotic duty. Mr. Searies declined to say what party he, individually, had contributed to la New-York State.

The Vice-President this morning sent to the District-Attorney the certificate in the case of E. R. Chapman, the broker who refused to answer certain questions. The document is similar to that presented in the case of the correspondents. hours, and shortly before 9 o'clock were pulling toward the float of the boothouse. On arriving there Hart got out of the boat. A swift tide was running at the time, and no sooner had Hart alighted than it caught the boat, which had not been made fast, and carried it way. ing occupants became frightened, and in their hurry A DISAGREEMENT AMONG PHYSICIANS AS TO to get the oars out capsized the boat. Claven and Driscoil were good swimmers, but the Italian sank and came up again. Claven seized his young brother and started to swim for the float, which he reached. Drisdale seized the Italian, but there was such a strong tide running and the Italian became so excited that he could hardly move a foot with him. Hart in the mean time had found a long rope, which, after several attempts, he succeeded in landing near Drisshie, who caught it. Hart then started to pull him in, but when about ten yards from the float the rope slipped from Drisdale's grasp and both men, evidently thoroughly exhausted, sans and were drowned. Their bodies were recovered an hour later and removed by Policeman William Michan to the West Forty-seventh-st, station. Driscoll were good swimmers, but the Italian sank Stapleton, Staten Island, has been visited by an epidemic of what was considered chickenpox, there

Drisdale leaves a widow and several children.

NEAR THE END OF THE BIANCO TRIAL,

ALL THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE IN-AD-

DRESS TO THE JURY BEGUN. The third day of the trial of Antonio Bianco began

yesterday with evidence for the defence. Alfred G. Thomas, of No. 51 Prince-st.; Gluseppi Gentilesco, of

TO MARCH UPON FEZ.

TO ESTABLISH HIS RIGHTS.

ge WILL LEAD HIS ARMY IN PERSON AGAINST HIS UNCLE-OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY THE KABYLES-THE TROOPS OF ABDUL AZIZ FIGHTING WITH TRIBESMEN - A

BRITISH GUNBOAT AT TANGIER. London, June 13 .-- A dispatch to the Exchange elegraph Company from Tangier says that he army of the new Sultan of Morocco, headed w Abdul Aziz himself, is preparing to march Fez, where the dead Sultan's brother,

galey Ismail, disputes the sovereignty of his The chief Moorish princes have been removed on their commands in the army, and several them have been imprisoned. Muley Hassan's pal testament provides for a council of re-

mis during the first years of the reign of abdul Aziz. There has been much turbulence among the Eabyles since they received the news of the saltan's death. Murder and plunder have been common. The mountaineers have driven back company of troops sent to investigate a

rder.

dispatch received this evening from Tandispatch received this evening

affairs, might prove to be

Tangier, June 13 -The soldiers of the new bey have had several skirmishes with the mesmen. A French courier has been attacked ad his mail parcels stolen. The foreign resients are becoming alarmed and are hoping for the arrival of European warships to protect them. The British gunboat Bramble has arrived

Madrid, June 13.—The Spanish Minister at Tanfer has sent a cable message to Sefior Moret, Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting him p advise the Powers to refrain from sending carships to Morocco for fear of exciting the Mus-He advises the Spanish Government

glmans. He advises the Spanish Government to have ships in readiness for an emergency, but smalning at Oran, Gibraitar and Cadiz.

The "Correspondencia" says that the uncle of the new Sultan, Muley Ismail, is intriguing for the new Sultan, Muley Ismail, is intriguing for the throne, and that the army will support him. The Madrid newspapers assert that the British make to Tangler is the only one in working erier, and that it was monopolized the whole of Monday night by the British Minister in sending and receiving London dispatches. Attention is salled to this monopoly of the cable as endangering the interests of the other Powers.

These lives its—The Paris newspapers unani-

Paris, June 13.-The Paris newspapers unanimostly advise the Government not to allow Englib warships or transports to disembark men at

MALIAN CABINET REORGANIZED. MESSIGNMENTS OF PORTFOLIOS ANNOUNCED -THE NEW MINISTRY TO APPEAR IN

PARLIAMENT TO-DAY. June 18.—The reported completion of the uspation of the Cabinet is confirmed by waspapers of this city. Signor Sonnino, Mininter of Finance, will assume the portfolio of Min-inter of the Treasury, and Signor Boselli will be-ome Minister of Finance. Signor Damiani will acceed Signor Boselli as Minister of Commerce, ladustry and Agriculture. The new Ministry will appear in Parliament to-morrow.

ERBEN AND MAHAN COMPLIMENTED. MONG THE GUESTS AT TRINITY HOUSE ANNI-

VERSARY BANQUET. London June, 13 -Rear-Admiral Erben and Cape among the guests at the Trinity House annithe Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, rince Christian, Lord Salisbury and the Earl of

Prince Christian, Lord Salisbury and the Risebery were present.

In proposing the toast to the Army and Navy the Puke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha said that as a meanier of the Corporation, he felt much pleasure in seeing among the guests such distinguished representatives of the United States Navy.

Lord George Hamilton, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, gave the toast to the visitors. No see he said, had done more to coment good feeling bitween England and the United States than had the Control of the Salish S

THOUSANDS DEAD FROM THE PLAGUE. PAYAGES OF THE DISEASE IN HONG KONG AND CANTON-MORE THAN 2000 COFFINS FUR-

NISHED BY A SINGLE DISPENSARY. ouver, B. C., June 13.-The Canadian Pacific commship Empress of Japan, which arrived here resterday, brings further details of the plague in long Kong. On May 20 there were forty-four new and fifty-six deaths, and on the following by forty-six new cases and forty-five deaths. non Saturday to noon on Monday twenty-two out, to the interruption of inspection, the officials sing unable to obtain the full number of new cases and deaths. The Chinese residents of Hong Kong are been opposing the enforcement of sanitary ame, and a riot was only avoided by the Govern-

Page, and a riot was only avoided by the Government submitting to the establishment of a separate bapital, under Chinese control.

The Canton correspondent of a Hong Kong Kee, under date of May 8, says: "Hardly a house fact of the Canton correspondent of a Hong Kong Kee, under date of May 8, says: "Hardly a house and some one dead. The plague began in the Madometan quarter, and 10 cases are reported ally, One man stationed at the west gate began it is clock in the morning to drop a 'cash' into box each time a coffin passed by him. At 4 p. m. a had counted 170 coffins. Children were put in a had counted 170 coffins. Children were put in a had counted 170 coffins. Children were put in a hades or were wrapped in pieces of matting and burde. From this district, where the dirt is worst abouses most crowded, it spread to the country, and the people who fled there from the city have because the country of the people who fled there from the city have been grant and frenzied manner."

Is impossible to ascertain the number of deaths. As impossible to ascertain the number of deaths. Similar to the control of the country of t

below the actual number used

THE PARIS BEHIND HER REST RECORD. ion, June 13.—The American Line steamship Paris from New-York for Southampton, passed Barst Castle at 11:25 a. m. to-day.

The Paris on this voyage made the run from andy Hook Bar to the Needles in six days, twenty-to bours and ten minutes—about five and a half

MONIAL OBJECTIONS TO THE ESTATE TAX. London, June 13.-James Francis Hogan has ions to-morrow that the objection of the onles to the imposition of an estate duty is socially justifiable in view of the willingness of the principal colonies to contribute their share of the cost of Imperial defence. He will therefore ask is William Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchange, to add this question to those prepared for fitternes to the Colonial Conference, in order to did the collective opinion of the delegates and dryse some scheme which will satisfy both the colonies and the United Kingdom.

A COACHING EXHIBITION IN LONDON. London, June 13.-A coaching exhibition was at every kind used in driving and riding any of the 2,000 exhibits are vehicles, harness or any of the 2,000 exhibits are vehicles, harness or also once in the possession of famous persons, one fine old paintings and prints are also shown. It is a princes to be printed to the sleigh which she at harmonic content of the Dominion. The American chapter are creditable, and were regarded to-day much interest.

GREAT FIRE IN PANAMA.

ERTY DESTROYED.

STREETS FILLED WITH PEOPLE FLEEING

Panama, June 13 .-- A destructive fire broke out here this afternoon. More than a hundred houses

o'clock it was reported at the police station that was murdered at 9:30 o'clock last night by his mittee to-day. They were H. O. Havemeyer, about 225 buildings were in ruins and the public son-in-law, Nicola Bressito, an Italian laborer. John E. Searles, the treasurer of the American market was threatened. Thick showers of sparks and brands feil throughout the district where the fire started,

PORCES SENT BY THE MIKADO TO PROTEC

TRY BELIEVED TO BE ON THE VERGE OF REVOLUTION-REPORT OF THE

KING'S FLIGHT DISCREDITED

AT WASHINGTON. sain are attacking the villages near Rabat, of Corea has fled to Japan. The Japanese Government has sent a naval and military force to Corea to protect the interests of Japan in that coun-

> the Japanese papers, the trouble in Cores seems | been arranging to go back to G rmany with his o be growing more and more serious. At present urbance appears to be confined principally o Zenra-do and Chusel-do, but more or less dis-

iffer as to the number of men in arms

communicated his fears for the safety of Americans to Admiral Skerrett, commanding the United States fleet at Yokohama, and suggested the desirability of having some ship near Seoul.

Since May 31, when the Corean Legation had a cable message from the Kins's paince at Seoul, which caused the immediate dispatch of the flagship Baltimore to that place, no official news from the Baltimore to that place, no official news from the Corean Government has been received. It is feared from this that the telegraph wires have falled into the bands of the reheis, and that dispatches have been intercepted. It is also stated that if the rebeis have been intercepted. It is also stated that if the rebeis have been intercepted. It is also stated that if the rebeis have been intercepted. It is also stated that if the rebeis have control of the lines, which run directly through the revolting provinces, false reports favorable to them could be zent out without any difficulty.

No credit is placed in the report that the King has fled to Japanese territory, as if that had occurred the Corean Legation at Yokohamo or Tienton the ampairs that the policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the number of policemen in citizens' clothes to look for the numbe

War between China and Japan can herdly be avoided if the foregoing dispatch is confirmed. China considers Corea as one of its provinces, and China considers Corea as one of its provinces, and receives from the Seoul Government an annual tribute. It may tolerate the intervention of America and of European Powers to protect the fives and property of their citizens in Corea, but it can hardly be expected that the Peking Government will not protest against the landing in that tributary country of the forces which the Mikada is said to have sent there. The traditional policy of China and her constant Jenfoux of the Empire of the Rising Sun' have already prompted her Government to send from Picnism 200 soldiers, drilled and commanded by foreign officers, to fight the Corean insurgents in rebellon against their sovereign, the vascal and the protege of the Emperor at Peking.

Peking.

Don the other hand, it seems stronge that the King on the other hand, it seems stronge that the King of the stronge that the King of the stronge that the king of the stronge that the s at Peking.

On the other hand, it seems strange that the King of Corea should have fled to Japanese territors, as reported in the dispatch, duce Japan had harbored and protected the Corean conspirators, especially those invoiced in the insurrection of 1884. Kim, the most prominent of them, was lately taken from his place of refuge in Japan to Shanghal, where he was murdered by Hong, an emissary of the Corean King. More recently, another Corean exile, Po Young-Hiao, was attacked at Tokio by three emissaries of the same king. But he defended himself, with the assistance of the pupils of his school and captured one of his assainants. The two others took refuge in the Corean Lengtion, which refused to surrender them to the Japanese Government. But finally the Minister was compelled to drive them from the Legation, and they were arrested in the street. The Corean dipomat, in protest against this hypocritical and informal but real surrender to the demand of the Tokio Government, closed his Legation, and since then diplomatic relations have ceased between Japan and the Government of Corea.

ernment of Corea. ROSEBERY AND SALISBURY ATTACKED. THE FOREIGN POLICY OF BOTH DENOUNCED BY

SIR CHARLES DILKE. London, June 14.—Sir Charles Dilke has a letter in this morning's "Chronicie" concerning England's foreign policy. He severely criticises both Lord Resebery and Lord Salisbury. He has learned from an indubitable source, he says, that Rosebery has renewed Salisbury's assurances to Italy as to maintaining the balance of power in the Mediterranean. These assurances, Sir Charles says, are likely to hamper greatiy England's freedom of action in case of war. He asks the Liberals if they know whither they are being led, and if so, whether they approve of such a course. He insists upon a policy of the strictest neutrality in the next European war.

LORD COLERIDGE'S STRENGTH FAILING. London, June 13.-The physicians in attendance

----LABOR ORGANIZATIONS UNITE.

COALITION OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION

AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR EFFECTED. Chicago, June 13.—The coalition of the American Railway Union and the Knights of Labor was effected at to-day's session of the first annual conrected at to-day's session of the first annual contents of the Railway Union. The first steps were taken toward an offensive and defensive aliance of these two labor organizations, with an effective strength of 250,000 men, each founded, upon the principle of including in its membership laboring men of all classes. Opposed to this great confederation of all classes. Opposed to this great confederation of laboring men are the American Federation of Labor, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Fremen, and all kindred orders working on the class organization basis. There is every prospect of war to the death between the two of their prospect of war to the death between the two other, and the radical differences in their principles is likely to make the fight for supremacy a lively one. The American Railway Union now has 25 logical unions, with 15,000 men, and is growing at the rate of 2000 a day, or 130 local organizations a month. The Knights of Labor has shown new life since the election of Grand Master Sovereign, and will gain additional strength from this alliance.

The recent conference of the representatives of various labor organizations as its Louis, looking to some plan of confederation or co-operation was a fall-ure. The fight between the American Railway Union mas not represented, the chiefs of the Brotherhoods attacked its methods and principles, and declared their adherence, While the Railway Union mas not represented, the chiefs of the Brotherhoods attacked its methods and principles, and declared their adherence to the plan of strict class organization of labor, and the plan of strict class organization of labor, and principles, and declared their adherence to the plan of strict class organization of labor, and principles, and declared their adherence to the plan of strict class organization of labor, and principles, and declared their adherence to the plan of strict class organization of labor, and principles, and declared their adheren vention of the Railway Union. The first steps were

THE NEW MOORISH SULTAN PREPARING MORE THAN \$1,000,000 WORTH OF PROP. A WATCHMAN BUTCHERED BY HIS ITAL-

HUNDREDS OF BUILDINGS IN ASHES - THE THE MURDERER OBJECTED TO HIS WIFE RE. HOW THE PRICE TO CONSUMERS HAS BEEN AF-TURNING TO GERMANY WITH HER FATHER -HE PASSED HIS DYING VICTIM ON

Frederick A. Brown, a watchman, fifty years

and thousands of persons were at work on roofs in the presence of his wife and daughter, and examination began with the question of Senator

which, however, resulted in anything serious and she finally sent the child to her mot

No. 7 West One-hundred-and-twelfth-st. Brown tried several times to persuade Shanghal, June 18.-It is reported that the King | daughter to leave her Italian husband. She would According to the latest correspondence published after which he left his place, and has since then

He has made numerous visits to his daughter

Washington, June 13.—Advices by mail, dated Seoul, May 17, were received at the Corean Legation to-day. They indicate that the revolution of the could arrive could arrive

time was much more serious and widespread than had been reported, and that in the three most important provinces of the country the revolt against Imperial officials had gained so much headway that the knife with which the stabling was done at the instance of the authorities all foreigness had time was much more serious and widespread than had been reported, and that in the three most important provinces of the country the revolt against Imperial officials had gained so much headway, that at the instance of the authorities all foreigners had been warned to seek safety in the treaty ports, whence they could escap to China and Japan if the Government is unsuccessful in its efforts to quell the disturbances.

J. M. B. Sill, the American Minister, who had recently arrived at the capital, informed all American missionaries in the interior of the danger, through messengers supplied by the King. He also communicated his fears for the safety of Americans to Admiral Skerrett, commanding the United St.

has been a patient sufferer. Repeatedly she has submitted to operations of skin grafting nearly all of her relatives, including her brothers and sisters as well as physicians and nurses at the hospital, having generously contributed portions of skin from their arms or legs. Little by little the disfigured partions of the girls head were covered. First her forched was envered with grafts, and then row after tow of skin about an eighth of an inch in whith was placed around the entire head. It was believed that it would take at least two years more to complete the task of covering the entire head, but a victum was thrown in the way of Miss follis, an iew wholesnie grafting of skin from him the time for the completion of the task will be lessed by at least a year.

The victim referred to be Jacob Beck, eighteen years old, of Harrison. Beck fell from a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad withs stealing a ride on Sunday night lest, and was hadr indused it was taken to the hospital, where it was found this prempt action must be taken to save his life. Dr. Le E. Hollister amputated his right arm, and Sister Almee, a nurse, who was present, suggested that some of the skin of the running forcario might be used on Miss Collis head. The surgeous considered her suggestion a good one, and took immediate measures to preserve the arm.

Miss Collis was then brought in but annesthetics were not administered. Her head was simply bathed with comme to allay the pain. Dr. Mercer then stated to work, and in the three hours that he worked on Miss Collis placed on her head between sixty and seventy places of skin, each about the sixe of a pea taket from Beck sam her head between Miss Colls leaves the hospital she will probably wear a portion of the skin of at least one hundred persons.

TO REORGANIZE TWO STEEL COMPANIES.

TO REORGANIZE TWO STEEL COMPANIES.

Philadelphia, June 13.—A plan of reorganization of the Pennsylvania and the Maryland Steel Comfor the stockholders it provides for the surrender by them of 50 per cent of their present holdings, which will be transferred to the reorganization com-mittee for use in accordance with the plan. The stockholders are then asked to subscribe one-third of their present holdings of common stock to the new preferred stock upon doing which they will receive back without cost one share of common for each of preferred stock taken by them, and the bal-ance of common stock in the reorganization com-nitive's hands will be transferred to the satisfaction of their debt. The settlement with the creditors will then embrace a payment of 40 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in consolidated bonds upon the plant at Steelton, Penn., the plant at Sparrows Point, Md., valuable ore mines in Cuba, and other property. These bonds will be secured to the anount of \$7,600,000.

ABOUT SUGAR.

FECTED BY THE COMBINATION OF REFIN-ERIES INTO ONE BIG CONCERN-PROFITS OF \$20,000,000 IN THREE YEARS.

were destroyed in the early evening. At 7 old, of No. 7 East One-hundred-and-twelfth-at., examined by the Sugar Trust Investigation Comthirty-two years old, of No. 426 East One-hun- Sugar Refining Company, and H. P. Birney, chief clerk of the Arlington Hotel, Mr. Have The murder was committed in Bressito's home, | meyer's testimony was brief but interesting. His

pound in consequence of the organization of the

scept what its merits required, $Q_{\rm c}$. Is that the answer you desire to make to this

mestion? A .- That is the answer. he difference of protecting your industry under th okinley act and what it would be under this net as it is now framed in the Senate, under the llson act with the Senate amendments now being

because, and your ability to control the output of bringing to the people of the United States three-Refining Company had been three-eighths of a

Q.-Yes; and I understood you to say that sugar was bringing to the American people a little more under this system of the Trust than it was under

After some further questioning, the witness said: If you will allow me, I will state that since the formation of the Sugar Refining Company, coupled with the protection granted under the McKinley aw, as it is called, the sugar refining industry has made a profit of three-eighths of a cent a sound on its sugar. COMPETITION FORMERLY RUINOUS.

Q. (By Senator Duvis) Do you mean to say

Q (By Senator Ledge) What has been the reduction of price to the consumer since 189? A-1 should think it was nearly 3 cents a point.

Q -That has been the reduction of price to the consumer A. Yes, sir.

Q What would have been three years previously.

If not make that statement. I made a statement into the server with the interest that the interest has a server with the first statement in the statement. I made a statement into the server with the first statement in the server with the first statement with a statement in the server with the first statement with a statement in the server with the first statement with a statement in the server with the first statement with a statement in the server with the first statement with a statement with a statement with a statement with a statement with the server with the server with the first statement with a statement with the contributions of the sugar and the profit to the American Sugar Refining company, comes in If that margin is large, it is at the expense of the consumer.

All I to the statement in the statement of the consumer.

All I to the statement with a statement in the sum of the sugar and the profit to the American statement of the sugar and the profit to the American statement in the sum of the sugar and the profit to the American statement in the sum of the sugar and the profit to the consumer.

All I to the statement with a statement of the consumer.

All I to the statement with a statement with a statement of the sum of the sugar and the profit to the American Sugar Refining to the statement of the sum of the sugar and the profit to the consumer.

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Some more questions about the cost of sugar here and abroad led Senator Lindsay to ask if the German consumer was not compelled to pay the German grocer one cent a pound more than the American consumer pays the American grocer, and Mr. Havemeyer answered in the

Q. (by Senator Gray)—By reason of the tax that Germany Imposes on the purchaser? A.—Yes, slr.

Mr. Havemeyer said that under the Trust the number of refinerles had been reduced from twenty to seven, and the capacity represented had been increased from 65 per cent to 80 per cent. The twenty refineries before the existence

make any money. "In fact," said Senator Allen, "the very purpose of the formation of the Trust, as I understand you, was to advance the price of sugar to the American consumer?"

"Yes, sir," was the frank response. "And the American consumer is to-day paying three-eighths of a cent a pound on refined

sugars more than he would be compelled to pay under a system of free for separate) refineries?"
"Yes, sir."

Mr. Havemeyer was not so sure that if the Trust was wiped out the American consumer would be benefited to the extent of three-eighths of a cent a pound on sugar. But anything that would wipe out the Trust, he said, would wipe out the industry which existed in a most disastrous condition before the Trust was formed.

Senator Allen reverted to the question of contributions of the Trust for campaign purposes and the examination of Mr. Havemeyer was concluded with this collouny.

concluded with this colloquy: Senator Allen-So the American Sugar Refining

Company's politics, so far as its contributions to

to have a particular refinery?

Mr. Havemeyer—The American Sugar Refining Company has no politics of any kind. Senator Allen-Only the politics of business? Mr. Havemeyer-Only the politics of business.

Senator Lindsay—You say the company is sepa-rate and distinct from the officers and stockholders; each man has his own politics?

Mr. Havemeyer—We have nothing to do

the campaign fund are concerned, is controlled by the

Cripple Creek, Col., June 13.—No trouble has occurred over the opening of mines this week. Most of the agitators have left the camp. The Victor Mine resumed operations to-day, and allow over twenty mines are lifting ore. This afternoon 250 militial men of the 2d Regiment escorted twenty-five prisoners to Colorado Springs, via the Cheyenne Canyon road, and the soldiers will then return home. The signal corps and the artillery, with the exception of a Gatling gun and five men, started to Denver to-day. General Brooks will hold thirty members of each company as a reserve guard, and will dismiss the remainder soon. Travel into the camp is now heavy, and business has become lively.

STABBED SEVEN TIMES. TRUST VIEWS ON TRUSTS.

MESSRS. HAVEMEYER AND SEARLES TELL

clearing off combustible materials and pouring water down the heated walls. The wind blew a gale. The streets leading from the burning district were choked with crowds of workers and spectators and with families trying to drag their household goods to places of safety.

As near as could be learned the direct cause of the crime was the efforts of Brown to get his daughter to return to Germany with him. Two years ago Mrs. Bressito was a widow with two get his daughter to return to Germany with him. Two years ago Mrs. Bressito was a widow with two parts ago Mrs. Bressito was a widow with two parts ago Mrs. Bressito was a widow with two children. She went to work in a bakery on First-ave, kept by a Jewish woman. The bakery was paying her attention, and finally proposed that there an Italian whose name is unknown began the question of Senator Allen which was left unanswered yesterday.

Allen which was left unanswered yesterday.

This was read, as follows:

So far as I am concerned, I request of the withing the direct cause of the crime was the efforts of Brown to get his daughter, and while Brown was dying from his wounds the murder excepted, and up to a late hour last night was still at large.

As near as could be learned the direct cause of the crime was the efforts of Brown to get his daughter, and while Brown was dying from his wounds the murderer excepted, and up to a late hour last night was still at large.

As near as could be learned the direct cause of the crime was the efforts of Brown to get his daughter, and while have considered to the crime was the force cause of the crime was the efforts of Brown to get his daughter, and while have constituted by the American Suzar Refining Company, or any of its officers, on its account of in its interest, in the different States of the Union in 1892 and 1892, for political purposes, to any political purpose paying her attention, and finally proposed that she go and live with him, he premising that if she proved to be a good cook and housekeeper he

tried to escape. As he struggled to back out of the deer Bressito plunged the kuife twice into his groin, and then twice into the abdomen, cutting deep and fatal wounds at each stab. Brown managed to turn and get out of the door, but before he could reach the head of the state he was stabled again, once in the

was passing through the mill, her hair, which hung loosely over her shoulders, caught in some of the machinery, and in an instant she was scalped as

She was taken to the hospital, and since that time has been a patient sufferer. Repeatedly she has

of the Pennsylvania and the Maryland Steel Com-panies has been prepared and mailed to the creditors and stockholders for their action. The pian was prepared jointly by two committees, one represent-ing the stockholders and the others the creditors. The plan provides for two alternatives, one by amicable adjustment, and the other by judicial sales. The first plan is strongly recommended by the committee to the stockholders. It contemplates religion them can be a additional working capital raising \$1,50,000 cash as additional working capital of the company and will be represented by preferred stock to that amount. The raising of \$1,500. 000 is absolutely necessary for a successful termina-tion of the receivership by action of the stockhold-ers. In order to accomplish the plan most easily for the stockholders it provides for the surrender